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WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 25, 1894.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For the District of Columbia, Marvland, and Virginia, generally fair; probably colder; severe cold wave Sunday night; south winds, becoming northwest.

Monday's Times--paper, Yet containing twice or three times as much. A LITTLE STORY OF GREAT INTEREST.

IN SEVEN DAYS.

The Travelis exactly a week old this morning, and it bows and says good day. It appreciates fully the beauty of the Easter season. It appreciates fully the compliments which its friends have paid it. It has been assured by them over and over that its de-termination really to print the news, really to speak plainly about public questions, really to open its columns to a free discussion of current topics of whatever human interest, really to be fair and honest and earnest, is applauded and supported by 10,000 enthusiastic admirers, by admirers who have been enthusiastic enough to pay their good, hard-times money for the paper, and by no end of others, men and women both, who have welcomed this very healthy youngster into their households.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

In my judgment one of the weakest points in the Fed-MEMBER OF THE eral Constitution is the pro-House Judiciary vision making each House of Congress the sole judge COMMITTEE. of the election and qualification of its own members. The intention of the framers of that great instrument was that

contested election cases should be settled in each house as the facts warranted, and that the judgment expressed should be in the nature of a indicial determination and be respected as such. The provision has fallen short, if not wholly failed, of the purpose of its enactment. There is very little respect for the decisions rendered in either House in contested election cases. The vote on the onestion of unscating a member is almost invariably had upon strict party lines without regard to the facts. I am not speaking of any particular case, or of any particular party, but of all cases and of all parties.

From the lessons and history of the past it is now evident that it would have been far better for the states to have reserved this power and to have invested the courts of the respective states with authority to settle these contests. The larger the body whose duty it Lord," that gets a decent foreign husband. the responsibility is divided, and, by reason of this, the less there is of earnest effort to be right. Were the courts invested with authorthe nathese cases they would be directly responsible to the people, would inform themselves before acting, and there would be far I se inducement to fraud in elections.

As these cases are now disposed of in Congress it is a lamentable fact that outside of a lew members of the committee to whom the contests are referred for investigation, the members do not as a rule give the facts as much consideration as the most indifferent juror would when trying the question of the ownership of a mule. The indifference and imattention of the jurors in these election cases would if fully understood over the country, be a great surprise to reading and considerate people. Understand, I do not charge any corruption, but mattention and undue partisan zeal,

I believe the Constitution should be amended so as to allow each state to settle these contests in the way to be provided by the Legislature thereof. By this method defective balloting, which has not effected substantial rights, would be disregarded, and the real intention of the electors ascertained and determined. There would be fewer contests because of mere technicalities and the real will of the people in elections would more generally prevail. CASE BRODERICK.

SILVER AND GOLD.

It is quite clear that no By A ently and without the co MEMBER OF operation of at least four or five of the other leading the people of the United States? nations of the world under-

take to open its mints to the free coinage of silver into legal-tender money at any ratio whatever. Those who think the United It is not a national enterprise as yet, but is States willing to undertake such a folly the property of a private corporation put but a low estimate upon the common sense of our people. We have had too sad and costly an experience with the attention of the country is roused, there silver to find us willing to experiment further in this direction. The advocates of free coinace ask it on a basis of 16 to 1, whereas if they were to say 32 to 1 we have no assurance that in six months it would be worth commercially so much. We have now both gold and silver in constant general use, and it is highly improbable that any large number of people are willing to see either banished, a result which would inevitably follow the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and

It is barely possible, if the United States is guilty of no further foolishness in connection with silver, that Germany, the Latin Union and Great Britain may unite in inviting us to another international conference upon the subject. If they do, it is to be hoped we will promptly accept and endeavor to help the restoration of bimetalism. It is easy to see, how ever, that even with all the nations named invorable that there are difficulties almost insurmountable in the way. For instance, what would be the ratio? Certainly a new one, which would be probably 25 to 30 to 1, which would require, properly speaklions of silver at an enormous expense and attended with great inconvenience also. As, too, the nations owning the present silver coins

silver with legal-tender attributes.

would have to supply the additional silver required to bring it up to the new ratio, it would be the most costly undertaking the world has seen in centuries. This consideration would probably block the plan from the start. Again, even then it is doubtful whether silver could be kept at a commercial parity of 25 to 1 of gold, and this costly agree would in the end break down.

There is a much easier, a far safer and a thoroughly practical plan for dealing with the matter, and one nation—ourselves, let us say—can inaugurate it with the certainty that other nations will follow. There never was any reason why any gold or sliver coin should have been made a legal tender and coinage simply should have been evidence that each coin contained the proper weight of gold or should be. As, however, people value the legal tender quality, and as we will not need any more legal tender, either paper, silver or gold, until we have a population in the United States of at least 1,000,000,000 people, we should stop all legal-tender coinage, but permit our present supply of legal tender to remain a legal tender. We might go further, and fully satisfy the timid or doubting by providing that the government may coin more legal-tender gold or silver (on its own account) whenever deemed necessary. This done, the government should throw open its mints on the same terms as existed prior to 1873 and coin freely and without limit both gold and silver, giving neither metal the preference, but no coin so minted for the owners of bullion should be a legal tender. On one side of each should appear the words "not a legal tender;" on the other side should appear the word "globe" or "globes" instead of 'dollar" or " dollars."

Your readers can easily reason out for themselves the result. Let them suppose this plan law. It would not in any way drive out or expel a dollar of silver, gold, or paper now in circulation, and so long as there was an ounce of gold or silver bullion in the world and we actually needed more money it would flow to our mints for coinage. That this solution would be perfect of a question now so troublesome does not admit of a reasonable doubt and while I admit unreasonable doubts may occur to some, I am certain they can readily solve them without outside suggestions. This solution would be quickly adopted by other nations, and the world would promptly put this now knotty and troublesome question be bind it. MICHAEL D. HARTER.

HITS-OR MISSES

It is a pity, but the demand for Miss Pollard's theatrical performances is at present greater than for Col. Breekinridge's Sunday school lectures.

Ex-Secretary Steve Elkins has had the good taste to choose West Virginia instead of New York to be Senator from. Some of the papers report Mr. Cleveland as

being on the fence in the seignforage matter, which would be an undignified position for such a portly gentleman. The Breckinridge trial has had the good effect of preventing Major Ben Butterworth

from running for mayor of Cincinnati. Mrs. Frank Leslie says that women of the world are like electricity and yeast, and Mrs.

Leslie surely ought to know. The California Gen. Fry who is marching on Washington is no relative of Smith D. A Washington broker shows a telegram

age bill will be vetoed. The Benedict tips Commodore Walker will now accommodate the gentle zephyrs of the Pacific.

Congressman Jack Robinson, of Pennsylvania asked us to believe that Senator Quay is now neutral in Keystone polities,

Senator Brice has not assumed to dictate New York appointments, and it is therefore to be assumed that he is a Senator from Ohio. It is doubtful if Joseph H. Choate would refuse the governorship nomination in New

The Cleveland Plain Dealer remarks that it isn't every sentimental girl that cries, "Lord, Calve, the singer, paid Chicago the delicate compliment of chewing gum in one of the

theater boxes of that town, Somehow THE TIMES has not received Farmer Hallet Kilburn's subscription. No squashes, Mr. Kilburn; no squashes

Reading. Pa., saloon men have determined to abolish free lunches, which is an indication that times must be improving in Reading.

Congressman Morse will vote to expel Connan Breckinridge from the House uness Mr. Breckinridge first gets a chance to vote to expel Mr. Morse, Richard Croker has now arrived in San

the art of making money out of municipal Mr. Dunphy thinks that one-man power has ruined Tammany, but modesty prevents him

Francisco, and there he will take lessons in

from saying who the man is. THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The recent rumored oc-

cupation of Biewfields by British forces, exaggerated as it was, created a stir of FROM ORIO interest and awakened serious thought. This was not on account of mere sentiment, for that convenient vogueness of verbiage, "the Monroe doctrine," words which superficially cover over so much lack of knowledge and lack of interest among our people. It was because Blewfields was within half a day's easy sail of Greytown, and sane nation will independ- Greytown is the eastern entrance to the prospected and begun Nicaragua canal. Why should the fact have made any difference to

> The canal is as yet only begun. At the outside not more than six per cent, of its estimated cost has yet been paid in and expended. wherein the stockholders may or not be fellow-citizens of our own. And yet when is absolute unanimity of sentiment, that this whole matter belongs to outsiders Our people feel and know that the canal which will connect the Atlantic and Pacific will be and must be ours. And just as if the canal were finished and our own, any rumor of foreign occupation of a point which might interfere strategically with our use of our own, is resisted in advance. The canal must be as American and as exclusively American as the Union Pacific railway is. If we will act or definitely say we are going to act, the rest of the world outside of the United States will

acquiesce in our ownership. No one whispers a doubt of this. When we choose to unite the western coast of the United States with the eastern by a waterway of our own no one will say us uny. The only real opposition has come and will come from our own carrier corporations, may be interfered with. That will probable be the case, just as their competition crushed out the pony express, and in many cases has come, I hope, when we shall see the canal completed, owned by the United States, just as our navy yards, our forts, our Federal buildings, with a beit of ceded territory wide enough for fortification defense, with nominal tolls on all American vessels and fair

The trade of the Pacific coast states has oald for many years an excess of cost of transportation and distribution over what a free nd undisturbed water traffic would afford, stimated by the San Francisco chamber of commerce at forty to fifty millions of dollars year. How long could it be before the canal, whatever it cost, would pay itself back indirectly to our people? If the Frelinghuysen treaty with Nicaragua cannot be renewed by diplomatic effort, then let us take up the propsition of using the franchises and cor owned by the canal company as proposed by Senator Morgan. I prefer trying the former means and see if the treaty granting us sovereignity for five or more miles on each side the anal cannot be negotiated, but if not then let us become indirectly the owner and retain for the government the control of the construction and management. But at all events let us remember that all Presidents, all administrations, all parties, are agreed that this waterway is to be made, it is to be made by the United States, and whether directly or indirectly is to belong to the United States, le treaties, foreign powers, selfish vested interest say what they may. Bellamy Stonen.

Mr. Leiter's \$6,000 Subscription. [From the New York Sun.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23. - The District of Columbia Democrats, who are very loyal and active politicians, although they are deprived of the right of suffrage and cannot get the home rule policy adopted in the District, are much amused at the report that Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, formerly of Chicago and now of Washington, is being "talked of" as minister to Russia. These District Demoas minister to Russia. These District Demo-crats remember well when Mr. Leiter first came among them in the Spring of 1885. He was then an applicant for office, and anxious to *be enrolled as a District of Columbia Democrat. So eager was be to show his party lovalty that he subscribed \$6,000 to the Cleveland inaugura-tion ball fund. Some time after the feetivities were over Mr. Leiter was called upon for his mite. He had changed his views, however, on the subject of contributions, perhaps bemite. He had changed his views, however, on the subject of contributions, perhaps because he had learned that President Cleyeland had not slated him for an office, and he refused to pay the \$6,000. The District of Columbia Democrats were left in a bad hole by this change of heart on the part of the Chicago millionaire, and have taken pains to place both Cleveland administrations in possession of the facts. This may possibly account for President Cleveland's action in percentage of the part of the change of the facts. This may possibly account for President Cleveland's action in percount for President Cleveland's sistently passing Mr. Leiter by.

Good for Mothers-in-Law.

THE TIMES is a real treat to the newsread ing public of Washington. Nor is this at all strange when you consider that it furnishes as much reading matter for a cent as most other journals do at double and triple the price. Its four well-printed and sprightly pages are captivating to the general reader. He reads it all over without stopping—adver-tisements and all. But the good mission of The Times does not end here. If that reader The Tixes does not end here. If that reader happens to be a man whose mother-in-law constantly makes him wish he didn't live there, he carries the paper home with him from the office and hands it to her as a peace offering, and as long as The Tixes is present tranquility rests upon that household.

6. D. L.

Born Under a Lucky Star. To the Editor of THE TIMES:

You are as fresh as a hot muffin-a very healthy and precocious youngster, to be sure. THE TIMES was born under a lucky star. It is abreast of the leading dailies in its news items and on questions of public interest. Its spirit of liberality and progress is appreciated, and it is read by all with increasing favor. I am sure of that. from E. C. Benedict saving that the seignior-

> Mr. Paxton Will Explain in Person. I am informed, says a writer in the New York Press, that Dr. Paxton will return to New York at once and make a personal explanation, not only to the board of health, but to the community in general, at his failure to record within the time required by law the marriage of Col. William C. P. Breckinridge and Mrs. Louisa R. S. Wing. The doctor has been having a good deal of trouble lately, and there will be a very kindly feeling toward im among his old parishioners when he undant good nature and his warm lovalty to his old friends.

Miss Pollard a Wonderful Witness. Pittsburg Leader: Her testimony is a marvel of woman's wit, not merely in so far as it conveys the impression of truth and straightfor wardness as regards the ability manifested to meet and convert to the advantage of the witness the thrusts of one of the keenest of crossexaminers. The combination of seemingly modest self-possession and aptness of retor with which this young woman meets a fire of questions which would hopelessly of questions which would hopeless embarrass and discourage the average repr sentative of her sex under the circumstance with an audience of lawyers, statesmen, as paper correspondents to face throughout the entire ordeal, are calculated to inspire a sentiment akin to admiration.

Dr. Briggs and Miss Pollard. The latest roorback is to the effect that Dr. Briggs, smarting under the impassioned attacks of the "silver-tongued orator" in his trial for heresy, advanced the sinews of war for the fair plaintiff.

Mad Poll vs. Brokenpledge. His case looks quite blue. When the jury gets through What song will our "Willie" then sing? He will go to his farm. And to keep himself warm Will hide his head under his Wing

Congressman Wilson Improved. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 24 .- Congress man W. L. Wilson is much improved to-day. He sat up in bed a few hours and receive two callers. He begged to be excused from talking to-day. He will leave for the ranch of ex-Congressman Cable, of Illinois, Monday.

EASTER.

When Easter comes the violets lift Their shyly hooded faces, Where late the frozen snows adrift Heaped high the woodland spaces When Easter comes the sunbeams dance On green leaves all aquiver, And grasses rally, spear and lance, By rippling brook and river

When Easter comes the lilles haste To bring their perfumes, pure and chaste, From hallowed censers swinging. Shine dim church aisles on Easter day Beneath their serried whitene And happy children kneel and pray Amid the lilled brightness

When Easter comes, a merry train,

With song and wing are here again,

And many another darling The bluebird and the oriole, The martin and the swallow. 'Away," they chant, "with grief and dole, Here's Spring, and Summer'll follow!" When Easter comes, when Easter comes, Then Winter's spell is over!

Erelong we'll here the elfin drums Where bees are deep in clover Of winds among the daisies, Among the garden mases. When Easter comes, ah! happy day,

E'en tears like dewdrops glisten, And songs climb up the heavenward way While angels bend to listen. For love and life and joy untold Are in the age-long story That spells itself on harps of gold,
And thrills with endless glory.

—Harper's Young People. CORRIDOR AND CURB.

"Francis Lynde Stetson, the President's for mer law partner," writes Harry Walker, "is on here in the interest of the New York business men to urge that the seigniorage bill be vetoed. Considering this powerful interes upon the part of Mr. Stetson, I, for one, be lieve that the bill will be vetoed unless the President had fully made up his mind before Mr. Stetson's arrival here. Mr. Stetson has developed more influence with the Presiden than any other man. No hundred men in this country have exercised the influence at the White House during the past few months as has this New York lawyer. If ever there was a kitchen Cabinet Mr. Stetson constitutes the one in this administration.

"The modest, genial Mr. Stetson goes about his work very deftly. To see him around the Arlington, where he stops, laughing and chatting to everybody, a stranger would not suppose that he had more influence at the White house than any member of the Cabinet.

"Mr. Stetson," Mr. Walker goes on, "is put ting his influence to the greatest test. He had Hornblower and Peckam appointed. Will he be able to influence Mr. Cleveland in this is a question that everybody is asking themselves Lots of people believe that if they knew the extent of Mr. Stetson's influence in this par ticular they could make their fortunes in the stock markets in the next week or so."

"I hear that Tem Ochiltree will soon return to Texas and again take up the practice of law," said James R. Plants, of Dallas, at the Shoreham last night, "He is remembered with kindness by his old associates in the Galveston district. His law sign still hangs out on Mechanic street, and the same kind of ballot boxes are in existence down there now as were used when he defeated Col. Finley for Congress. By the way, I will tell you story on Tom and a venerable Catholipriest by the name of Chavers who lived at a little hacienda near San Antonio.

"Tom had been a bad boy at his home. He shot crap, fought chickens, bet on horses, played "seven-up," and did everything els that characterizes a bad boy from Texas. He was incorrigible, and as Tom's father was an intimate friend of the priest, he was sent there that the holy father might mend Tom'

"The morning after his arrival the pries was called away. He was to be gone about two weeks. So he took Tom aside and gave him a good long talk, telling him, among other things, that he would trust him not only with his fine horse, but with a bag of

"Would he be a good boy? Of course. So the good priest went away, leaving Tom in complete charge of his household, horse, and old. When he returned Tom met him at the gate with a smile. Had he behaved himself? Why, certainly. Had he taken good care of the horse? He could bet his life. And the gold? Tom could't tell him. He must see for himself. He led the way. The bag was reached, and when the priest attempted to lift it he found it too heavy. Instead of finding a few hundred he found several thousand. An explanation was demanded. Tom unhesitatingly told him. He had used the horse in racing with cowboys, and had won almost enough wealth to buy a ranche. The following train conveyed the untamed Tom back to Galveston Island."

"An effort will be made at once," said Hon. Wallace McLaurin, of Mississippi, at the Metropolitan yesterday, to cause Congress to have erected a Federal prison in the south. As it is now prisoners must be transported to the extreme north to serve out their sentences, Thus the cost is great in the way of mileag and extra pay for the guards. Besides, it is a severe hardship upon the prisoners to be taken away from the southern elimate to the cold Winters of the north. They suffer intensely on account of the change and frequently contract colds that are fatal to him among his old parishioners when he returns if there is not a general disposition to accept a satisfactory explanation. His friend tells me that any possible indiscretion of this sort which the doctor might commit would be converted by the doctor might commit would be and for violating the internal recently large. High admits a set of violating the internal recently large and for violating the internal recently large. and for violating the internal revenue laws. Their terms are usually for a short period of time because their offenses are small. A southerner cannot stand cold weather. I have known of many cases where prisoners have left home the picture of health to return pale emaciated, and diseased. The government should by all means construct a prison in the South, and I think Jackson, Miss., the best place for it."

> The brilliant young Populist leader in North Carolina, Col. Harry Skinner, is at the Metro politan. "North Carolina politically is in a state

> upheaval and chaos," he said last night. 'The revolt against the administration adding hundreds and thousands of Democrats to the Populist movement. It looks

now," he said with emphasis, "that coalition between Republicans and Populists is inevitable and that it will sweep the state. The Democratic party is hopelessly demoralized. and its only escape from disintegration is in repudiating Mr. Cleveland,"

Senator Ransom's re-election, Col. Skinner says, is almost an impossibility under existing conditions.

An F street real estate man was coming down the steps from his office about 5 p. m yesterday when he noticed three colored men interested in a passing wagon, the colored driver of which was swaving from side to side in the unconscious bliss of a thorough drunk. "Fo' de Lawd," said one, "Dat niggah'll

fall off dat waggin and break he's blame neck." "He'll drap shuah, sah," echoed another,

The third kept still. "Oh, I guess he's all right," said the real estate man: "you can't kill a drunken man." "Ab-ah, cunnel," said the man who had kept silence, "you'se mos' mighty right 'bout dat, you is, shuah. I done fell off a waggin las' fall, an' I'd bin killed shuah ef I hadn' been awful drunk. Dat save my life, cunnel. The wobbling driver just then turned around the corner of Tenth street, still on his sent, but wobbling ominously as he disappeared.

"A new theocracy has been established in southern Georgia, which I hope will meet with unbounded success," observed Col. Forsythe De Graw, of Atlanta, at the Normandie yesterday, as he bit the end of a Perfecto and struck a match.

"There is an old negro woman who was once a slave before the war, who is at the head of the movement. She is the priestess, Her form of worship is unlike that of any other religion. It is more on the order of the Salvation Army. Every member is required to say something at each meeting. The music is furnished by tambourinesand ban-

"The services are not dissimilar to those of the Voodoos in New Orleana, They are of the most grotesque character, yet they are impressive. The name of the princess is Scinda. She exercises absolute control over her members. Personal cleanliness is demanded, and that is a feature to be com mended. Scinda compels her converts to pay their debts, and any merchant in her community will give 'Scinda's band' credit for any reasonable amount. The slightest infraction of her rules is met with censure'

and woe be unto him or her who violates her

"The Trans is a dignified crisp, and news; sheet; and what is best of all, it appears to love to tell the truth, said a prominent Treasury official yesterday morning to a Times man, "Last night," he continued, "when I was ready to go to bed. I picked up the Trans and found interesting matter in it for an hour's reading. You folks have the knack of putting into twenty lines what other papers would take haif a column for. That's what attracted me last night. It's a busy man's

knowing Pennsylvania politician said last night," "that if he thinks he is going to get Second Assistant J. Lowry Bell out of the Post Office Department he can't do it. The Postmaster General believes in Bell, thinks he is a thoroughly efficient officer, and that he cannot do without him. Moreover, a great many Democrats understand, and I believe it too, that certain very important railroad interests are working, without the knowledge of the Postmaster General, to keep Bell in there. The Second Assistant has \$40,000,000 a year to spend, and that office is one of the most important in the whole government managing all the transportation of the mails by land or sea. A Second Assistant, if he is disposed, can be of the greatest use to important railroad corporatious, and he can do it without trespassing any law or regulation, and almost without knowing that he is doing anything irregular."

"Your paper has a long head," the same visitor remarked, "to throw such strong doubts upon that story that Mr. Bissell and the President had been engaged in a ground floor stock deal in the Niagara Falls Power Company; and you can always be certain, my boy, that there is nothing the matter with Bissell. He is an upright and courageous man-or you wouldn't find him practically throwing out of his office Democrats of prom nence who come in expecting him to violate his purpose to allow every postmaster to serve four years."

How Women Prefer to Commit Suicide. My typewriter, according to the New York Press, says she doesn't think that the poor girl on Nassau street committed suicide, and when I asked her to give her reason more is detail, she answered thoughtfully:

"That girl had everything to live for, and even if she wanted to commit suicide she would have killed herself at home. No young woman would care to kill herself. In business office when she had the choice of doing it somewhere else. Then, most women would be afraid to fire off a pistol. You hear of girls who throw themselves into the water and of others who take poison, but I never remember to have heard any woman know say she would be willing to kill herself with a pistol. I think, myself, it was probably done by some other woman who was lealon but then I don't quite see how she would have dared to have fired off a pistol either. It is very puzzling, and it only shows you how careful a girl has got to be in accepting engagements with business firms."

A Sad Time for Actors. The critic met the old-school actor on the highway, and observing a pale melancholy in the face of the Thespian, said: "What's the

matter, Hamleigh? You look blue," "I am blue," returned Hamleigh, "These new-school actors are knocking us old fellows

completely out," "What seems to be the trouble?" asked the

"I am not educated up to the standard," said Hamleigh. "A man to be a good actor nowadays has got to swim in real water, or ride a race, or manage a buzz-saw, or be an expert farm hand, I can't swim, or milk eows, and I am as afraid as of death of a buzz-saw. Result, ruin!"-Harper's.

Yale Easily Beats University of Virginia. were outclassed at every point especially in the box. Carter, the longlegged Yale tosser, was an enigma to the untrained athletes from Chariottesville, while the Varsities first pitcher, Nelson, was an easy prey. Batteries were changed after the fourth inning, but the victory had been won. There was a fashionable audience of 2,000.

Says the Big Fight is Off. PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—It is asserted here to-night by a gentleman well known to the Associated Press reporter, to whom the story was told, as being in a position to know what he is talking about, that the much-talked-of fight between Peter Jackson and Champion James Corbett is positively and finally "off." The gentleman referred to refinally "off." The gentleman referred to re-fuses to give any details, but his intimacy with Corbett's manager makes it probable that the assertion is truthful.

They Abuse the Sex. Russian Proverb: Long hair, short mem-

Balzac: Suspect a woman who talks of her

Anon: He that hath a fair wife never wants

L. E. Landon: A woman's fame is the tomb of happiness.

of happiness.

Anna C. Steele: No woman is too silly not to have a genius for spite.

Samuel Johnson: In matters of business no woman stops at integrity. Balzac: Women have corrupted more women than men have loved.

Russian Proverb: Love thy wife as thy soul, shake her like a plum tree Madame de Puisieux: Curiosity has lost more young girls than love.

Crimes and Casualties. Prof. Jones, an English scholar, perished in snow storm in Manitoba last night. Dr. H. Reny, a young physician of Saco, Me., charges his wife with an attempt to

Two children of Henry Muerich, of Oriand, Ill., have died from poison, supposed to have been in canned tomatoes, and other members of the family are violently ill.

Hiram Knoblook, aged fifteen, living near Bremen, Ind., used coal oil last night to wash his head and shortly afterward struck a match, igniting his bair. He was horribly and probably fataliy burned.

Mrs. Cleveland at the Theatre.]From the Cincinnati Enquirer.1 WASHINGTON, March 20.—I saw Mrs. Cleve-

land last night at the Sinbad ballet and bur lesque. She had the front seat in the private box next the stage with Mrs. Carlisle. Sec retary Carlisle was behind, all white haired thin haired, too, and bloodless skinned. He has rapidly aged as a financier, and finds eat ing slate pencils no remedy for the hardness of figures. Yet he is only 59. The Bland Seigniorage bill was at the moment enough or the President's mind to keep Cleveland home and send Carlisle here, where flesh and skele tons by the hundred palpitated and pirouetted Mrs. Cleveland wore a well-fitting light dress with some dark ruffles. It had no sheen of silk. She was simply dressed, and her hair

in the bead trimming, now worn like a low coronet or hollow hat. She was milk-faced, like recent young mothers, and correspondingly of full habit. She sat high-waisted in her chair, like one tall from the hips up. Her form and bust were those of a married woman, both exhibiting beauty which will not again be fragile or flexible. For a time to come her place and look

will be among dames rather than brides. Her

hand, when occasionally raised, was white and rather large. The junior Clevewhere it is applied. It was demonstrative of no notable jewelry. Her air, whiteness, com-posure, sound enjoyment, attention and re-fined restraint, neither stiff nor effusive, were all of the North, clear water, and common sense. Her face, turned to the stage, wa generally in profile, and she hardly looked at the audience, which in part knew her, but made no expression of satisfaction nor hardly

of curiosity.

No affectations of lorgnette, lan-glass melling-botte, or even opera glass did I see. She kept her seat all the evening, watchful of "I want to say to Mr. Harrity," a very the piece. Between the acts she talked to Mrs. Carlisle, scarcely bending, like one young spouse to an old one. Her behavior the President's wife, not that she knew she was such, but in the limitations of a natural refinement, and she laughed without a change of position, the laughter of humor rather than fun, the appreciation of the eyes, and an unclosing of the mouth, but never carried away. She liked the songs. Her eyes would rove with a bit of light in each toward Mrs. Carlisie.

WHERE THE ENTERPRISING LOBBYIST IS LOBBYING.

Outside pressure on Senators and members s actually terrible. Sugar, iron and whisky are pretty well cared for, but the California and Florida fruit men are by no means satisled, and the wool men of Ohio and the south and West have buckled their armor on anew. They are not so confi dent as they were a week ago, but still they do not have the appearance of being ast down in an undue degree. As soon as the fate of the Bland bill is determined the stock exchange lobby will be ready for new deals with some of the other trusts to secure help against any further silver legislation. This is one of the shrewdest lobbies now it Washington. It ramifles every state and through the various boards of trade wields a powerful influence. The sugar, whisky and ron trusts plead only for themselves, but the exchange lobby makes a specious claim of being interested only in legislation as it may affect the whole country for good or vil. This gives them a powerful leverage, and through the concurrent action of the various boards of trade they can make it readily apparent that the concensus of opinion among business men is that any proposed measure will have a very injurious effect on business. They add to this line of argument the other little devices, like banquets, stock speculation, etc.

The lobby against the income tax feature of the tariff bill is under the direction of the board of trade, and that part of the Wilson bill will be attacked with terrible energy within the next ten days. An effort will be made to ecure from the President a veto of the whole bill if it finally contains that feature. It is known that he is at heart opposed to such a tax and the lobbyists claim that the income tax cannot be passed over his veto and that the Democrats of the Senate and House will strike it from the bill rather than let the whole fail. But they propose to kill it in the Senate, if possible, and not take any unnecessary risks.

The Pacific railroad lobby has been very active during the past two or three days, and the proposed \$40,000,000 suit by the government will very likely die an early death. The government has never yet been able to defeat this influence. In connection with the Pacific railroad lobby is the general railroad interest, The plea is urged that the interstate commerce law has almost paralyzed railroad ouilding and wrecked many of those in operation. They claim that fully fourfifths of the railroads now in the hands of the receivers have been driven there by the operations of the Cullom law, and that but very few of the lines in the country can be sucessfully operated under the provisions of that act. They also have figures to show that this condition operates just as injuriously on the farmers. The railroads are fighting as much for the iron and coal combines as for

New light is being shed each day on the operations of the various trusts and combines ere in Washington, and little by little their devious tracks are known. Congressmen are beginning to fight shy of known lobbyists. A night or two ago some friends sent their cards to the room of a certain prominent Congress man at one of the uptown hotels. They were somewhat astonished when the answer was returned that he was not in, as one of them had seen him go up but a moment before. They waited a little, and again sent up their cards. The same answer was returned. As they turned away, a well-known lobbyist sauntered up, and requested that his card be taken up to the same room. Soon the belibov returned with a request that the lobbyist walk up. All this took place in the presence of the gentlemen who had been inormed the Congressman was out. They concluded to stay about awhile. During the evening the Congressman, who was not in to his friends, managed to find time to hold lengthy conferences with the representatives of three different trusts.

Killed While Hunting.

Housron, Tex., March 24.-Charles R. Williams, son of a New York banker, who spends the winter months in Houston on a rice farm in Liberty county, was to-day acci-dentally killed while out hunting.

U. of N. C. Defeats Lehigh RICHMOND, Va., March 24.-The University of North Carolina defeated Lehigh in baseball to-day by a score of 12 to 7. Batteries— Lebigh, McClung and Burley; U. of N. C., Lanier and Oldham. Petty Thief Arrested.

Officer Pat Creagh arrested Nelson Waldron yesterday on a warrant charging him with the theft of some goods from Robert Ball, No. 40 Jackson alley. District Doings.

George Glorious was issued a permit yes-terday to repair his house at No. 400.R street The Commissioners have recommended to Congress that interments in Graceland ceme-

Residents on G street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth northeast, have petitioned for gas lamps in that square. Health Officer Hammett recommends to the Commissioners that they do not depart from the regulations prohibiting the raising of hogs in the District.

ery be prohibited.

The commissioners have received the opin on of the attorney for the District advising that they have no power to pardon Henry Rankin, recently convicted in the police court for complicity in the sale of policy tickets. F. M. Finley, 1208 D street northwest, has applied for a refund of \$250 on his wholesale icense, claiming that as he is an au-d agent and bottler, he should be ex-according to the law of March 3, 1893.

Chief Engineer Van Buren, of the depart-ment of city works of Brooklyn, asks the Com-missioners for copies of the Washington as-phalt specifications, and says: "The Washing-ton specifications are the standard for such

Mr. Stevens, superintendent of the bathing beach, is much put out that the Commission-ers have only recommended \$1,000 for the care of the beach during the coming season. care of the beach during.

He informs the Commissioners by letter that
Judge Kimball and others are in favor of a
much more liberal allowance, and, if necessary, will argue before the Congressional
committee for more liberality in the matter.

EASTER THOUGHTS.

Rev. T. F. McCarthy, St. Aloysius' church Christ was buried in the tomb and a guard was set over his body. The third night the grave opened, the guard fled, and asserted that thieves had stolen the body of Christ. On this assertion hangs much of the doubt of the world, but Christians are secure in their faith in the resurrection of our Lord. The season of Easter is solemn and yet joyous in its nature, and the thought of all should forsake all worldly ideas and seek the higher life which is found only in our risen

Rev. J. G. Butler, Luther Place church The Lutherans celebrate Easter at Easter time, yet to them Easter lingers throughout the year. The resurrection is in reality the corner-stone of our faith, for if it were not for the resurrection we should have no hope of a future life. The season is to me solemn and

Rev. Fred Powers, Vermont avenue Christian church—Easter is the monument of the Christian faith. And we are especially at this time to feel our dependence on God, and to feel gratified to Him that by Christ's resurwe are destined to an everlasting

Rev. Samuel H. Greene, Calvary Baptist church-Of course, the season of Easter is one of profoundest significance and should be considered by men of most solemn import. The truth is to be impressed on our minds at this time that from our Lord's resurrection we are raised from the embrace of the grave

Rev. S. F. Ryan, Church of Immaculate Conception-Easter is the predominant feature in the Catholic history of Christianity. It is at this time especially that men turn their thoughts to the other world. It should be a time of thankfulness and rejoicing.

Rev. George Glaab, St. Mary's church-During the week of Easter special rejoicing is held, so that in reality Easter lasts with us for seven days. If the truth of Christ's resurrection is not realized and believed by man, we have no grounds for hope in another and better world.

CORBETT'S CURIOUS CRIME.

His Incendiary Streak Probably the Result of Temporary Aberration. ok Corbett, son of Mr. F. E. Corbett, was arrested yesterday morning for attempting to

northwest. About 10 o'clock smoke was seen coming from the house and an alarm turned in. Th chemical engine arrived and quenched the flames before any headway had been gained, An investigation showed that coal oil had been poured over the steps and the rear part of the

set fire to his father's house, 926 M street

house.

From remarks made by members of the family suspicion attached to young Corbett, and he was arrested and taken to Station No. 2.

During the day his father, mother, and

burng the day in latter, hotter, sister called, but apparently made no effort to secure his release. His mother told the officers he had set fire to the house. It was stated that he had luxurious habits, and had demanded money to gratify them, but this is improbable, as he dees not drink or smoke. Corbett is a bright young man, and when seen in his cell gave the impression of being more than usually intelligent. But in his conversation he is erratic, and seems to be slightly insane. He says that if he did set fire to the house he did it in a temporary

Commissioners' Orders. The Commissioners yesterday issued the

ollowing orders: That Missouri avenue, between Four-and-ahalf and Sixth streets northwest, be paved with asphalt blocks upon gravel base, by the Washington Block and Tile Co., under their

contract with the District. That gas lamps be established on Champlaia avenue, between Columbia road and V street. These lamps to take the place of twelve ex-

ting oil lamps. The sum of \$1,000 is hereby set aside from the appropriation for sweeping and sprink-ling streets and roads, for sprinkling subur-ban streets during April, May and June, 1894. That the requisition of the superintendent sewers and replacing obstructed sewers for \$800 for use in third quarter of current year is hereby approved.

That thirty street lanterns of the pattern

now in use in the District be purchased in open market; estimated cost, \$117.75. New York Democrats Dine. New York, March 24.-The Democratic

club gave a dinner to-night, at which seventyfive members were present. Recorder Frederick Smith thought the present outlook of the party was not as promising as it might District Attorney John R. Fellows exhorted his hearers not to despair of the future of the his hearers not to despair of the future of the party. They had passed through too many hours of gloom to think of failing now. The precent business candition could not be attributed by any intelligent mind to the party. They were simply unfortunate at being thrown in power at one of the times when these conditions recur. Depression always follows prosperity. During prosperity there is always overtrading and speculating, and then comes the crash. We are experiencing such a period. They come once in every 100 years all over the earth, but no party is responsible. Hon. Robert R. Roosevelt, James Linday Gordon, and Col. Macon were among the other speakers.

were among the other speakers. Disposal of Graceland Cemetery. The Commissioners have replied to Senate bill 1766, "To prohibit the interment of bodies in Graceland cemetery, D. C." The Commissioners favor the prohibition of further interments, and submit a section providing a method for the removal of the bodies and the disposal of the property. The board of offieers of the cemetery are authorized to trans-fer the bodies to another cemetery in the District, and to subdivide and sell and conrestrict, and to subdivide and sell and convey in tee simple the whole or any part of their tract, and to apply the proceeds in payment of the necessary expenses in the discharge of the act, and to distribute the remainder of the act, and to distribute the remainder of the act, and

mainder of the amount realized among the lot owners. Fry's Brigade Mobilizing. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 24.-The first company of sixty of Gen. Fry's so-called industrial army of 100,000 men are on their way to San Antonio from El Paso, and are due to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. The re-mainder of the army will come in on freight trains in companies of from sixty to one hun-dred each. The Populists of San Antonio have arranged to feed and entertain the army during their stay here.

Senator Colquitt's Condition At 3 o'clock this morning Senator Colquitt was resting easily, and hopes are entertained that the physicians will be able to revive him from his recent sinking spell.

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